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# BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Leicestershire



## ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector

1958



RURAL DISTRICT OF BLABY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

ANDREW C. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

together with the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

JOHN J. GALSWORTHY, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

for the

YEAR 1958

BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Committee  
(Appointed May 1958)

Mrs. D.K. Pope  
Chairman of Committee

Mr. T.H.H. Potter  
(Vice-Chairman of Committee)  
Mr. J.H. Bent  
Mr. L.B. Bentley  
Mr. H.E. Bingley  
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Mr. A.W. Capers  
Mr. W. Coley  
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Mr. L. Wells  
Mr. H. Yates

Ex Officio - Miss A.M. Walker - Chairman of Council

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Public Health Department

Officers and Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

Andrew C. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

John J. Galsworthy, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

A. J. Slipp, M.A.P.H.I. (Senior Assistant)

R. R. Blaylock, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector: P. J. Henze

Secretary: Mrs. M. O'Halloran

Shorthand Typist: Miss J. Mills

General Assistant and  
Rodent Operator: G. E. Hunt

To the Chairman and Members of  
Blaby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on  
the Health of the District for the year 1958.

The Vital Statistics are again satisfactory. The  
Birth Rate is the highest recorded since 1947.

With regard to infectious diseases, I have  
commented elsewhere in this Report.

I wish to thank the Staff of the Health  
Department for assisting me in the compilation of this  
Report, and also to express my appreciation of the  
consideration and help of the Chairman and Members of the  
Public Health Committee during this year.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

Andrew C. Ross,

Medical Officer of Health.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### BIRTHS

#### Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	385	377	762
Illegitimate	9	13	22
Totals	394	390	784

### BIRTH RATE

17.5 per 1,000 estimated population

1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
14.8	14.2	14.5	15.8	13.9	17.1	20.2	20.6	16.4	19.3	19.4
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
17.2	16.7	14.9	14.8	14.3	13.5	13.0	14.9	14.3	17.3	17.5

The Birth Rate of 17.5 per 1,000 population represents an increase on the previous year's figure of 17.3. There were 784 live births in 1958 against the corresponding figure of 737 in 1957.

The live Birth Rate for England and Wales in 1958 per 1,000 population was 16.4 This is the highest figure for England and Wales since 1949.

### DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths from all causes	267	262	529

### DEATH RATE

11.8 per 1,000 estimated population

1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
9.6	8.1	9.0	10.2	9.2	8.9	10.6	9.9	9.5	10.9	10.2
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
9.2	9.9	9.5	10.0	8.5	10.6	10.9	12.8	10.7	11.8	11.8

The Crude Death Rate of 11.8 per 1,000 population is exactly the same as last year's figure.

The commonest causes of death were:-

	<u>Total</u>
1) Cancer	97
2) Diseases of the heart and circulation	215
3) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	88

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 6 deaths. They were responsible for 4 in 1957.

There were no deaths from pregnancy.

#### DEATHS PER MONTH OVER FOUR YEARS

The accompanying table shows the number of deaths occurring in the months of the year. Looking at the figures for the previous four years it is evident that considerable variation occurs from year to year in a particular month.

MONTH	1958	1957	1956	1955
January	59	57	34	60
February	50	37	53	44
March	60	37	60	49
April	48	34	37	43
May	33	39	34	49
June	31	34	41	38
July	38	33	35	35
August	38	32	28	34
September	32	43	37	25
October	29	47	45	36
November	37	45	41	54
December	48	73	41	48

#### CANCER MORTALITY RATE

The figure for this year is 2.1 per 1,000 population, representing a slight increase over the last year's figure. There were 97 deaths from cancer this year in a population of 44,720. Last Year's figure (1957) was 74 deaths from cancer in a population of 42,640.

Cancer of the bronchus and lung accounted for 16 deaths in 1958.

Cancer Mortality Rate (all forms)  
taken in triennial periods

1931 - 33 .....	1.3	1946 - 48 .....	1.6
1934 - 36 .....	1.4	1949 - 51 .....	1.8
1937 - 39 .....	1.4	1952 - 54 .....	1.6
1940 - 42 .....	1.4	1955 - 57 .....	1.5
1943 - 45 .....	1.6	1958 .....	2.1

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	9	6	15
Illegitimate	-	-	0
Totals	9	6	15

Infant Mortality Rate

19.1 per 1,000 live births

22.5 per 1,000 live births - England and Wales

Our Infantile Mortality Rate of 19.1 in Blaby R.D.C. is a little higher than last year's figure, as can be seen from the table.

1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
46	25	30	40	43	50	28	34	36	34	43

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
27	29	29	27	25	26	25	15	25	16	19

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	-	-	0
Totals	7	5	12

Neonatal Death Rate

15.3 per 1,000 live births

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	10	11	21
Illegitimate	-	-	0
Totals	10	11	21

## Still Birth Rate

26.0 per 1,000 (Live & Still) births

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
33	15	22	30	27	11	28	20	10	14	26

Still Birth Rate England and Wales 21.6 per 1,000 births (live & still).

## Infant Deaths

There were 15 deaths under 1 year and of these 12 died in the first four weeks of life.

The causes of infant mortality are set out below. -

### Under Four Weeks

Marasmus	1
Adrenal Haemorrhage	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Asphyxia	2
Cold Syndrome	1
Multiple Congenital Abnormalities	1
Prematurity	3
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	1

### Four Weeks to Twelve Months

Suffocation	1
Acute Tracheo-bronchitis	1
Motor Vehicle Accident	1

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## GENERAL STATISTICS - 1958

Area of District	32,583 acres
Population (Estimated Mid-Year)	44,720
Number of Occupied Houses	15,689

### Age Incidence of Death

By looking at the following table, it will be seen that:-

- 1) Between the ages of 65 years and 84 years there were 279 deaths - over half of the total number of deaths.
- 2) 70.5% of those who died exceeded the age of 65 years.

	Males	Females	Totals	Percentage
Under 4 weeks	7	5	12	2.38
4 weeks - 1 year	2	1	3	0.59
1 - 4 years	4	2	6	1.1
5 - 14 "	1	0	1	0.19
15 - 24 "	2	1	3	0.59
25 - 34 "	4	1	5	0.9
35 - 44 "	8	2	10	1.9
45 - 54 "	23	10	33	6.56
55 - 64 "	44	31	75	14.91
65 - 74 "	66	56	122	24.25
75 - 84 "	72	85	157	31.21
85 - 94 "	27	44	71	14.11
95 - 100 "	0	5	5	0.9

Increase of Births over Deaths

1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
166	203	188	198	170	294	340	381	243	360	342
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
306	265	227	187	228	114	82	82	43	226	255

# PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Total number of cases of Infectious Diseases  
notified during the Year 1958

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Cases Notified at Ages								TOTAL DEATHS
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1- 5 yrs	5- 15 yrs	15- 25 yrs	25- 45 yrs	45- 65 yrs	65 & upw- ards	
Scarlet Fever	54	1	17	35	1	-	-	-	0
Whooping Cough	30	-	11	19	-	-	-	-	0
Diphtheria	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Measles	289	5	138	142	3	-	1	-	0
Pneumonia	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	13
Meningococcal Infection	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Poliomyelitis	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Dysentery	40	4	8	18	4	3	3	-	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	0
Enteric Fever	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Food Poisoning	7	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	0
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	-	-	1	3	2	6	2	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Notifications of Infectious Disease for the Year 1958

PARISH	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Pneu- monia	Polio- myeli- tis	Dysen- tery	Puerp- eral Pyrexia	Food Pois- oning	Erysip- elas	Pul- monary T.B.	Other Forms T.B.	Menin- gitis	TOTAL
Aston )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Flamville)	3	4	84	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	101
Blaby	32	4	71	-	-	5	-	2	-	4	-	-	118
Braunstone	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cosby	-	1	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Countesthorpe	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Croft	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Elmesthorpe	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Enderby	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Glenfield	9	3	32	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	65
Glen Parva	7	1	18	1	-	20	1	2	-	1	-	-	18
Huncote	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kilby	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Kirby Muxloe	-	15	36	-	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	0
Leicester )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Forest West)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Lubbesthorpe	2	-	8	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	0
Narborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Potters)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Marston)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sapcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sharnford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Stoney Stanton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thurlaston	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
Whetstone	-	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	8
Wigston Parva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	54	30	289	2	0	40	4	7	4	14	0	0	444

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

### Average per Year in Triennial Periods

	1937 — 1939	1940 — 1942	1943 — 1945	1946 — 1948	1949 — 1951	1952 — 1954	1955 — 1957	1958
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	44	90	97	70	44	34	15	54
Whooping Cough	—	101	74	131	164	111	87	30
Diphtheria	27	42	13	5	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	485	393	216	525	232	540	289
Pneumonia	12	24	20	27	30	46	46	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	5	5	4	0.7	0.7	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	0.7	0.3	2	9	1.3	1.3	—
Dysentery	—	8	4	3	36	40	50	40
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0.7	1	0.7	—	0.3	0.3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	5	3	2	0.7	1	3	4
Enteric Fever	0.3	2	1	0.7	0.3	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	5	10	2	7
Erysipelas	11	12	13	7	6	6	2.3	4

The total incidence of infectious diseases was less than last year.

### Dysentery

There were 40 cases of Sonne Dysentery. This compares with four last year. The incidence in previous years is given below -

1954	77 cases
1955	33 cases
1956	115 cases
1957	4 cases

### Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis this year. The incidence in previous years is tabulated below -

1953	2 cases
1954	1 case
1955	1 case
1956	None
1957	3 cases

Poliomyelitis immunisation was carried out during the year. A good response was obtained for the Blaby Area.

### Tuberculosis

There were 14 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified this year. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 15.

No notifications were received of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

#### Total Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on Register

	Pulmonary		Other Forms of Tuberculosis	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total on Register at 31st December 1958	136	117	23	12

### B.C.G. Vaccination

This was given to selected groups of school children this year between the ages of 13-14 years at Enderby Secondary Modern School.

### Immunisation against Diphtheria

	Primary			Re-immunised	Number of babies born during preceding year minus deaths under 1 year.
	Under 5 years	5-14 yrs	Total		
1950	423	37	460	263	623
1951	461	11	472	403	573
1952	462	35	497	343	567
1953	364	21	385	370	553
1954	415	40	455	370	523
1955	408	25	433	377	503
1956	480	6	486	330	587
1957	401	20	421	264	585
1958	721	20	741	377	737

To obtain an idea of the number of children immunised, a rough and ready way is to compare the number of primary immunisation done under 5 years of age (most of these are performed between 6 months to 1 year) with the total number of live births for the preceding year. It can be seen that out of 737 babies born in 1957 approximately 721 were immunised. This only gives a general indication of the numbers being immunised.

Death Rates relating to all forms of Tuberculosis  
(With comparative figures for England & Wales)

Rates per 1,000 population

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation	Total No. of Notifi- cations	Notifi- cation Rate	Total No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Death Rate England & Wales
1935	27,100	31	1.14	19	0.70	0.70
1936	31,080	24	0.80	15	0.50	0.67
1937	32,230	32	0.90	14	0.43	0.67
1938	33,090	20	0.60	7	0.21	0.62
1939	34,290	25	0.73	18	0.52	0.62
1940	34,180	32	0.94	17	0.50	0.67
1941	36,300	51	1.40	15	0.70	0.70
1942	35,740	54	1.51	17	0.48	0.61
1943	35,470	38	1.07	23	0.65	0.61
1944	35,520	42	1.18	13	0.37	0.57
1945	35,180	21	0.60	14	0.40	0.56
1946	37,460	22	0.59	21	0.56	0.53
1947	37,170	25	0.67	10	0.27	0.54
1948	38,050	30	0.79	11	0.29	0.88
1949	38,360	37	0.96	11	0.29	0.45
1950	39,130	25	0.64	10	0.26	0.36
1951	39,520	33	0.84	12	0.31	0.31
1952	39,750	35	0.88	10	0.25	0.24
1953	39,810	33	0.83	8	0.20	0.20
1954	39,800	24	0.60	4	0.10	0.17
1955	40,150	35	0.87	3	0.07	0.15
1956	41,200	20	0.48	5	0.12	0.12
1957	42,640	18	0.42	4	0.09	0.11
1958	44,720	14	0.31	5	0.11	0.10

# DEATH FROM ALL CAUSES

	1958		
	Males	Females	Total
1.Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	4
2.Tuberculosis, other	0	1	1
3.Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
4.Diphtheria	0	0	0
5.Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6.Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7.Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8.Measles	0	0	0
9.Other infective & parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10.Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	7	14
11.Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	14	2	16
12.Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	13	13
13.Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	1	1
14.Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	32	21	53
15.Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	0	2
16.Diabetes	0	2	2
17.Vascular lesions of nervous system	45	43	88
18.Coronary disease, angina	34	23	57
19.Hypertension with heart disease	9	9	18
20.Other heart disease	44	76	120
21.Other circulatory disease	10	10	20
22.Influenza	0	1	1
23.Pneumonia	6	7	13
24.Bronchitis	14	6	20
25.Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	6
26.Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
27.Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	0	1	1
28.Nephritis and nephrosis	1	0	1
29.Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
30.Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
31.Congenital malformations	2	3	5
32.Other defined & ill-defined diseases	22	14	36
33.Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6
34.All other accidents	8	12	20
35.Suicide	5	1	6
36.Homicide & operations of war	0	0	0
TOTAL	267	262	529

REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR

1958

To the Chairman and Members  
of Blaby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report on conditions prevailing in the District, with particular reference to the work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors.

Each year in the Annual Report an indication is given of the gradual improvement that is being brought about in the District by the efforts of the Council in carrying out its functions as a Public Health Authority.

It would be wrong, however, in such report merely to take credit for the good works that have been done, and it is right and proper that mention should be made of unsatisfactory conditions still requiring attention so that the Council may be aware of problems still to be tackled.

Current circumstances sometimes make it almost impracticable to tackle some of these problems, but occasionally it is encouraging to look back through previous Reports and to note that in many cases matters which then appeared to be almost insurmountable have now been satisfactorily dealt with.

Improvements and concrete achievements can readily be shown by figures and tables, but it should be borne in mind that many of the duties carried out by your officers are purely routine, showing no startling results, but nevertheless their conscientious and efficient performance is vital in the safeguarding of the health of the community.

As in previous years, I must express my thanks to the Chairman and Members for their continued confidence, to the Officers of the Council for their helpful co-operation, and to the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal assistance at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

John J. Galsworthy,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mains Water Supplies

Of the twenty-three parishes in the Blaby Rural District, with the exception of the sparsely populated and mainly agricultural parish of Leicester Forest West, all are provided with mains water supplies.

The parishes in the Northern half of the District are within the statutory supply area of Leicester City Water Department, and those in the Southern half are supplied with mains water from a quarry source at Stoney Stanton by Blaby Rural District Council.

Mains water is supplied in the parish of Croft from a local quarry source by a granite quarrying company.

Parish	Water Supply Authority 1958
Braunstone Blaby Cosby Countesthorpe Enderby Glenfield Glen Parva Huncote Kilby Kirby Muxloe Narborough Whetstone Lubbesthorpe (Part)	Leicester Corporation
Thurlaston	Leicester Corporation under agreement with Blaby R.D.C.
Stoney Stanton Sapcote Sharnford Elmesthorpe Wigston Parva Aston Flamville	Blaby R.D.C.
Croft	The Croft Granite Brick & Concrete Co.Ltd.,
Potters Marston (Part)	The Croft Granite Brick & Concrete Co.Ltd., under agreement with Blaby R.D.C.

In 1958, after considering the general re-grouping of water Undertakings in the County, the Council decided to transfer their water undertaking to the City authority, and accordingly from 1st April 1959, Leicester Corporation became the water authority for the remainder of the district.

### Quality of Mains Water Supplies

Samples of water are regularly taken from piped supplies in the District and submitted to both chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the month of August 1958, complaints were received of small threadworms in the water supplied to the Southern parishes from the quarry source at Stoney Stanton. Samples of water were immediately taken, and as a precautionary measure all water users in the parishes concerned were advised to boil the water before use for drinking or dietetic purposes.

The mains were flushed out, the dosage rate of chlorination increased and various other steps taken as safety measures.

Although the threadworms were identified as harmless fresh-water worms (Nais Species), in view of their persistence and the bacteriological reports received from the Public Health Laboratory on samples of water taken, the recommendation to boil the water was not withdrawn for several weeks.

A possible cause of this variation in the quality of the water was an alteration in the source of supply. With the abandonment of pumping of excessive water to waste following the closing down of quarrying operations, the water in the quarry rose rapidly, flooding the old workings.

The quarry source of supply was not under the control of the Council until it was taken over on 1st November 1958.

The precautions taken were fully effective.

None of the waters supplied in the District has any plumbo-solvent action.

#### Examination of Piped Water Supplies - 1958

Examination	Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Bacteriological	149	121	28*
Chemical	10	10	0

\* Following daily sampling at several points in the course of investigation.

### Well Water Supply

There are still 191 houses in the District relying on well water supply, the majority situated some considerable distance away from the nearest water main.

When water mains are extended to bring about an improved supply to the Southern area with the coming in to operation of the River Dove scheme, it is hoped that further consideration will be given to the provision of mains water to the parish of Leicester Forest West.

#### Examination of Well Water 1958

Samples Satisfactory		Samples Not Satisfactory	
Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical	Bacteriological
-	4	-	3

Two wells were closed during the year, and mains water substituted for well water in seven cases.

The following tables indicate the present water supply position in the District and in the various parishes, as at 31st December 1958.

WATER SUPPLY FROM MAINS				WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS	
Approximate No. of Houses		Estimated Population		Approximate No. of Houses	Estimated Population
15,498		44,180			
Direct Supply to House	By Stand-pipes	Direct Supply to House	By Stand-pipes	191	540
15,337	161	43,720	460		

PARISH	No. of Occu- pied Prem- ises	Esti- mated Popu- lation	No. of Houses on Mains Supply	No. of Houses with water Direct to House	No. of Houses Served by Stand- pipes	No. of Houses Served by Wells
Aston Flamville	41	122	36	36	-	5
Blaby	1,200	3,343	1,195	1,186	9	5
Braunstone	3,677	10,320	3,677	3,677	-	-
Cosby	561	1,559	549	543	6	12
Countesthorpe	713	2,025	712	702	10	1
Croft	359	1,007	356	306	50	3
Elmesthorpe	101	339	95	95	-	6
Enderby	1,356	3,819	1,353	1,342	11	3
Glenfields	1,626	4,816	1,626	1,616	10	-
Glen Parva	1,887	4,623	1,887	1,887	-	-
Huncote	240	626	225	223	2	15
Kilby	78	217	63	60	3	15
Kirby Muxloe	1,273	3,814	1,267	1,267	-	6
Leicester ) Forest West)	13	35	2	2	-	11
Lubbesthorpe	30	84	22	22	-	8
Narborough	835	3,370	829	829	-	6
Potters Marston	12	37	8	8	-	4
Sapcote	314	857	304	304	-	10
Sharnford	207	527	202	202	-	5
Stoney Stanton	471	1,300	469	440	29	2
Thurlaston	147	379	88	83	5	59
Whetstone	530	1,462	521	498	23	9
Wigston Parva	18	39	12	9	3	6
TOTAL	15,689	44,720	15,498	15,337	161	191

## 2. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Main sewerage is provided to all the villages in the District with the exception of the two small hamlets of Wigston Parva and Aston Flamville.

Due to delay encountered in the acquisition of land it was not possible to proceed with the Wigston Parva sewerage scheme during the year, but it is anticipated that the work will be commenced in 1959.

The sewage from the eighteen sewered parishes is treated at eleven sewage disposal works.

Braunstone  
Whetstone and Blaby  
Narborough and Cosby  
Countesthorpe  
Croft, Huncote and Thurlaston  
Enderby  
Glenfields  
Glen Parva  
Kirby Muxloe  
Stoney Stanton, Sapcote, Sharnford and Elmesthorpe  
Kilby

All the sewage disposal works are of modern design, but the development of new estates in several of the parishes has necessitated schemes for sewer extensions and enlargements of works.

Such schemes have been prepared by the Engineer's Department, and I am indebted to Mr. F.W. James, Engineer and Surveyor, for the following details.

#### Schemes completed during the year

<u>Braunstone</u>	- Pumping Station, Colbert Drive, and Storm Water Tanks, Amy Street - Completed
<u>Glenfields</u>	- 12" relief sewer and new storm tanks, Groby Road and Roundhills - Completed
<u>Whetstone</u>	- Pumping Station, Cambridge Road - Completed

#### Schemes in Progress

<u>Blaby</u>	- 42" Surface water culvert	- Under construction
<u>Braunstone</u>	- Extensions to Sewage Disposal Works	- Approved in principle by Ministry
<u>Countesthorpe</u>	- Extensions to Sewage Disposal Works	- Under construction
<u>Croft</u>	- Extension of Sewer, Huncote Road area	- Under construction
<u>Glenfields</u>	- Extensions to Sewage Disposal Works	- Approved in principle by Ministry
<u>Narborough</u>	- Extensions to Sewage Disposal Works	- Approved in principle by Ministry
<u>Narborough</u>	- Storm water tanks, The Willows	- Tenders obtained
<u>Wigston Parva</u>	- Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	- Tenders obtained

During the year 7 cesspools were abolished and 5 small private sewage treatment plants constructed in lieu of cesspools.

Cesspools cannot be considered to be a satisfactory system of drainage, inasmuch that they are merely receptacles for foul drainage which have to be emptied at fairly frequent intervals, and their contents disposed of elsewhere

In the majority of cases, they are not only inadequate in capacity, but overflow or leak, sometimes causing considerable nuisance.

Unsatisfactory conditions of this nature exist at properties on Cambridge Road, Whetstone, and early consideration will have to be given to the possibility of making a sewer extension into this particular area.

In connection with complaints received, re-drainage of premises and closet conversions, 159 obstructed drains were cleared, 22 drains smoke tested, 125 colour tested and 225 opened up for examination.

#### Pail Closet Conversions

As a result of the Council increasing the grant towards the cost of the conversion of a pail closet to a water closet in 1957 to a maximum of £12. 10s. 0d, a considerable number of owners were encouraged to make such conversions during that year.

Unfortunately, however, even this improved grant failed to induce many owners to proceed with conversions during 1958, with the result that early in 1959, the Council decided to increase the contribution to half the cost of the work of conversion.

The result of such decision will not be evident until next year.

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During 1958, 56 pail closets were converted to water closets, and a further 16 pails abolished at houses which were either closed or demolished by action under the Housing Act.

In all therefore 72 pails were abolished during the year.

There were 23 applications for grants in respect of proposed conversions received in 1958.

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Pail closets throughout the District are emptied weekly by the Cleansing Department and contents disposed of mainly in an area at the refuse tip at Thurlaston, and occasionally by discharge into foul sewers at suitable manholes.

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The following table gives an indication of the pail closet position in the various parishes in the District.

PARISH	No. of Houses with Pail Closets	No. of such Houses with Sewer Avail- able	No. of Pails at Houses Scheduled for Demo- lition	Total No. of Pails for Conver- sion
Aston Flamville	14	-	-	-
Blaby	29	20	4	16
Braunstone	-	-	-	-
Cosby	22	16	1	15
Countesthorpe	31	30	4	26
Croft	62	62	-	62
Elmesthorpe	-	-	-	-
Enderby	21	17	13	4
Glenfields	28	14	4	10
Glen Parva	-	2	-	2
Huncote	20	10	5	5
Kilby	22	17	3	14
Kirby Muxloe	8	4	-	4
Leicester F. West	5	-	-	-
Lubbesthorpe	6	-	-	-
Narborough	13	5	3	2
Potters Marston	4	-	-	-
Sapcote	14	6	-	6
Sharnford	11	6	-	6
Stoney Stanton	61	48	5	43
Thurlaston	56	52	8	44
Whetstone	75	55	5	50
Wigston Parva	10	-	-	-
TOTAL	512	364	55	309

### 3. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Cleansing Department which deals with the emptying of pail-closets, cesspools and the collection and disposal of refuse is under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The fleet of 9 refuse collection lorries, 1 cesspool emptying wagon, and all other vehicles owned by the Council are maintained and serviced at the Council's own works and depot at Littlethorpe.

House refuse is collected weekly from every parish in the District and disposed of by controlled tipping at the centrally situated tip at Thurlaston.

### 4. INSPECTION OF PREMISES

The number of complaints received and recorded in the Register during the year was 249. Defects or nuisances totalling 743 were dealt with at 299 premises.

## Notices

### Preliminary or Informal

	Public Health	Housing
Outstanding on 1st January	190	29
Issued during year	272	17
Complied with during year	353	29
Statutory Action necessary	-	2
Outstanding 31st December	109	17

Total Informal Notices issued                      289

Total Informal Notices complied with            382

### Statutory or Formal

	Public Health	Housing
Outstanding on 1st January	0	0
Issued during year	0	2    6
Complied with during year	0	2
Outstanding 31st December	0	0

o/ Not including 50 Statutory Notices issued under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957 in respect of Individual Unfit Houses.

### Inspections and Revisits

Bakehouses	20	
Dairies	72	
Drainage Work	1,945	
Dwelling Houses	1,419	
Factories and Workplaces	120	
Food Premises	499	
Infectious Disease Enquiries	1,505	
Food Poisoning Enquiries	17	
Keeping of Animals	14	
Piggeries	20	
Movable Dwellings	90	
Refuse and Accumulations	27	
Rodent Infestation	34	(excluding visits by Rodent Operative)
Schools	32	
Shops	10	
Slaughterhouses (meat inspection)	1,354	
Smoke control	14	
Verminous and dirty premises	9	
Water Supplies	388	
Water Courses and Ditches	105	
Storage of Petroleum	82	
Unclassified	106	
	<u>7,882</u>	
Rodent Control	3,963	
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>11,845</u>	

SHOPS

The provisions of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950 are enforceable by the Council.

This section provides for the health and comfort of workers in shops, and relates specifically to:-

Sanitary Accommodation  
Temperature  
Ventilation  
Washing Facilities  
Lighting  
Facilities for taking meals

There are 322 shops in the District, but the great majority are small family businesses. As no assistants are employed the provisions of this Section of the Act do not apply.

The conditions in the shops employing assistants were found to be satisfactory.

6. UNCLEAN OR VERMINOUS PREMISES

No evidence of infestation by vermin was found in any house during the year.

7. SMOKE CONTROL

The full statutory provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956 came into operation in June 1958.

Apparently appreciating the difficulty of burning bituminous coal in boiler furnaces without occasionally producing smoke, the Minister made the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958, whereby dark smoke may be emitted for periods not longer than 10 minutes in 8 hours, and not longer than 4 minutes continuously.

With one exception all steam raising plants in the District burning bituminous coal are mechanically fired, and the majority of heating plants are coke or oil fired.

The few complaints received during the year were in respect of small plants, where waste material was being burnt on coke fired furnaces.

Clean air ought to be regarded as being just as essential to good health as pure water and clean food, and although this part of the country is not classed as a "black area" as regards air pollution, nevertheless any steps taken to improve conditions in this District, particularly in the built-up areas would make some contribution towards a cleaner atmosphere.

This Council was one of the first to adopt a byelaw requiring approved fireplaces capable of burning smokeless fuels to be fitted in all new houses, and it does seem illogical if such fireplaces are not being used to their best advantage for such purpose.

With the development of new estates particularly in the more urbanised parishes, it would be reasonable as a first stage in a longer term policy, to consider the making of such estates smoke control areas.

Many people whilst appreciating the ideal of clean air and a smoke-free atmosphere entertain some resentment at being required to burn smokeless fuels, but where the proper fireplaces are already fitted, the householders may indeed find themselves in pocket whereby the cleaner conditions bring about a reduction in the costs of chimney sweeping, redecoration, washing and general cleaning.

#### 8. RODENT CONTROL

For the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, the Council maintains a Rodent Destruction Service, employing a Rodent Operator provided with a fully equipped light van.

Treatment for the destruction of rats and mice at private dwellings is carried out free of charge as a public service, but full charges are made for work on all other types of premises.

All premises and lands owned by the Council are regularly inspected and treated against rodent infestation.

#### Inspection of Premises

<u>Description of Premises</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
1.Private dwelling-houses	3,480
2.Business Premises	186
3.Farm and Agricultural Premises	98
4.Council Premises	134
5.Refuse Tips	12
6.Sewage Works	53
	<hr/>
Total Visits	3,963

# Surface Treatments 1958

	Council Premises	Private Dwellings	Agri- cultural Premises	Business or other Premises	Total
Complaints received	0	48	1	8	57
Premises inspected	26	2,955	80	110	3171
Infe- sta- tions Found	Major*	0	0	0	0
	Minor	15	103	4	138
	Mice	1	14	0	18
Premises treated	19	155	1	14	189
Bodies Found	187	126	2	41	356

\* An infestation estimated to exceed ten rats is classed as a Major Infestation.

## Sewer Treatments

The foul sewers in the various parishes in the District are regularly test-baited, and treated where necessary for rodent destruction by baiting in the manholes.

## Sewer Treatment M1/58

	Total No. of Manholes	Manholes Baited		Manholes Bait Taken
		Test Bait	Poison Bait	
BLABY	89	15	6	4
BRAUNSTONE	350	37	-	-
COSBY	63	8	7	4
COUNTRESTHORPE	100	11	9	5
CROFT	58	11	4	4
ENDERBY	128	10	4	2
GLENFIELD	167	19	-	-
GLEN PARVA	86	15	7	3
HUNCOTE	32	8	2	1
KILBY	10	8	-	-
KIRBY MUXLOE	144	16	-	-
NARBOROUGH				
(including Littlethorpe)	71	21	4	3
SAPCOTE	66	6	4	3
SHARNFORD	46	7	3	2
STONE STANTON	94	13	4	4
THURLASTON	12	11	-	-
WHETSTONE	50	11	-	-
TOTAL	1,566	227	54	35

## INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLY

9.

### MILK SUPPLY

#### Dairies and Distribution

Satisfactory conditions were maintained in the 11 registered dairies in the District to which 32 visits were made.

The Blaby Rural District is a Specified Area, wherein only Designated Milks - Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised may be sold, and such milks only in bottles.

Milk is pasteurised at three dairies in the District. One dairy uses the H.T.S.T. process, and the other two, the Holder process.

The number of Distributors on the Register at the end of the year was:-

Producer-Retailers	
(milk produced in District)	5
Distributors	
(from premises in District)	13
Distributors	
(from premises outside District)	12
Total	<u>30</u>

#### Milk Licences

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1949, the Council issued the following licences:-

#### Dealers' Licences

Tuberculin Tested	-	15 (Raw Milk Regulations)
Pasteurised	-	18 (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk Regulations)
Sterilised	-	10 (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk Regulations)

#### Supplementary Licences

To Distributors retailing milk in the Blaby Rural District from premises outside the District.

Tuberculin Tested	-	10 (Raw Milk Regulations)
Pasteurised	-	13 (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk Regulations)
Sterilised	-	8 (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk Regulations)

### Milk Samples

Samples of milk are regularly taken from milk supplies in the District and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

#### Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples 1958

		Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Designated	(Tuberculin Tested	16	15	1
	(Pasteurised	18	18	0
TOTALS		34	33	1

#### Biological Examination of Milk Samples

Samples of milk are regularly taken from T.T.milk supplies, both produced and retailed in the District, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for biological examination, to determine if any of the supplies are infected with M.Tuberculosis or Brucella Abortus.

Sixteen samples were taken during the year and all found to be free from infection.

#### 10. ICECREAM

No icecream is now manufactured in the District but 107 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed icecream.

Samples of icecream are taken when available throughout the year, but principally during the Summer months, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

At the Laboratory the samples are prepared and subjected to the Methylene Blue Reaction Test and graded into provisional grades varying from 1 to 4.

It is generally accepted that samples in provisional Grades 1 and 2 may be considered to be satisfactory, and samples in Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of icecream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any single sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

Samples

Samples Taken	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
57	50	4	3	0
	54 (95%)		3 (5%)	

In addition 2 samples of Ice-Lollies were taken for examination - these were Satisfactory.

11. MEAT INSPECTION

For the purpose of meat inspection, 1,354 visits were made to the 12 licensed slaughterhouses in the District where 8,513 animals were slaughtered during the year.

The small amount of meat condemned gives an indication of the general good quality of the meat supply in the District.

Although careful examination was made during the inspection of beasts' carcasses and hearts in accordance with the recommendations of Memo 3/Meat issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, no evidence of Cysticercous Bovis was found.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total Weight in lbs.
Number killed	1174	4	38	5939	1358	
Number inspected	1174	4	38	5939	1358	
<u>All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcase condemned	0	0	0	2	4	452
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	250	0	1	81	44	3010
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	21%	-	2.6%	1.4%	3.5%	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	0	0	0	0	800
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	36	0	0	0	40	1610
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3%	0	0	0	2.9%	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	0	0	0	0	0	
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	

Condemned Meat - Reason for Condemnation

Tuberculosis

Part or Offal	Bull- ocks	Heif- ers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Heads & Tongues	15	7	-	-	-	37
Lungs	8	7	-	-	-	7
Plucks	1	-	-	-	-	4
Livers	2	1	-	-	-	4
Mesenteries	2	-	-	-	-	3
Stomachs	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Diseases

Part or Offal	Bull- ocks	Heif- ers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Carcase & Offal (Oedema)	-	-	-	2	-	3
Carcase & Offal (Swine Erysipelas)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hindquarters (Bruising)	-	1	-	-	1	-
Forequarters (Bruising)	-	1	-	-	2	-
Shoulder (abcess)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoulder (Bruising)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leg (abcess)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Heads &amp; Tongues</u>						
Abcesses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actinomycosis	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Lungs</u>						
Abcesses	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	-	17
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	4	28
Parasites	-	-	-	-	8	-
<u>Livers</u>						
Abcesses	9	10	-	-	3	1
Cavernous Angioma	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	22	33	-	-	4	1
Fascioliasis	44	40	-	-	18	-
Parasitic	-	-	-	-	33	-

OTHER FOODS INSPECTION

The opinion of the Public Health Inspector is often asked for by shop-keepers, canteen managers and other people dealing with food, as to whether or not certain foodstuffs are fit for consumption. Occasionally it is found that the particular article of food, although not unfit, is by its condition, unsaleable. In such circumstances arrangements are generally made for the return of the foodstuff to the manufacturers or wholesalers for re-processing, salvage or other disposal.

When the foodstuff is found to be unfit for human consumption, it is condemned and voluntarily surrendered to the Inspector who arranges for its disposal and destruction.

Foods Condemned and Surrendered

				<u>Weight (approx)</u>	
35	tins	Canned	Meat	194	lbs
110	"	"	Vegetables	110	"
37	"	"	Fish	28	"
294	"	"	Fruit	593	"
76	"	"	Milk	62	"
2	"	"	Soup	2	"
3	"	"	Jam	6	"
				<hr/>	
Total Weight				995	lbs

Disposal of Condemned Food

All condemned meat and offal is stained with a special green dye, and when suitable, is allowed to be used for animal feeding after sterilisation.

When unsuitable for such purpose it is either burnt or dealt with like other unsound food, being collected and conveyed in the Public Health Department van to the Council's refuse tip where it is suitably disposed of by burying under supervision.

FOOD PREMISES

Further progress was made during the year in bringing food premises up to the standard set by the Food Hygiene Regulations.

## Inspection of Food Premises

	Visits	Notices Issued	Notices comp- lied
Dairies & Milkshops	32	0	-
Milk Vehicles	35	0	-
Bakehouses	20	1	2
Butchers Premises	68	6	10
Fried Fish Shops	49	2	4
Icecream Premises	80	0	-
Food Shops	145	18	51
Cafes, Canteens, Kitchens	63	5	3
Licensed Premises	39	1	8
Food Stores	11	0	-
Food Vehicles	36	12	10
	578	45	88

Improvements carried out under Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 included the following items:-

Regulation	6	Counters and shelves surfaced
"	14	Sanitary conveniences provided with adequate lighting
"	16	Wash-hand basins with hot water provided
"	17	First Aid material provided
"	18	Accommodation for clothing provided
"	19	Sinks with hot water provided
"	21	Adequate ventilation provided
"	23	Floors made non-absorbent and washable
"	23	Walls and ceilings tiled and painted
"	24	Suitable refuse bins provided
"	26	Stalls (Food Vehicles) Name and address: cleanliness and repair
"	27	Stalls (Food Vehicles) Meat and fish - protection
"	28	" " " Hot water, soap, washing equipment provided

### 14. HOUSING

The information relating to new houses, Council houses and re-housing has been obtained from other Departments.

#### HOUSES IN DISTRICT (corrected to 31.3.59)

Total Number of Occupied Houses	- 15,689
Total Number of Council Houses	- 1,818
Number of Leicester Corporation Houses	- 695

# NEW HOUSES

	Council	Private Enter- prise	Leicester Corpor- ation (in District)	TOTAL
Houses completed during year	16	621	496	1133
Houses in course of erection at end of year	28	541	47	616
Number of Post-War Houses completed	1327	3316	695	5338

## COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICATIONS

Number of Applicants on List at end of year	148
Additional number on Slum Clearance List	112
Number of New Applications during year	104

## INSPECTION OF HOUSES during year

Houses inspected for housing defects	184
Inspections made for such purpose	268
Houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations	76
Houses found to be unfit for habitation	50

## CLEARANCE AREAS

	Houses	Families Re-housed during year	Persons Displaced during year
Demolished during year	29	11	26

Clearance Order No. 9 in respect of Moores Lane, Enderby Clearance Area No.9 involving 5 houses was confirmed by the Minister during the year.

## INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

	Houses	Families Re-housed during year	Persons Displaced during year
Demolished during year	23	7	16
Closed during year	15	11	37

Reports were made in respect of 43 unfit houses and subsequent action taken under the provisions of Section 16 Housing Act 1957 during the year, resulting in

17 Demolition Orders  
and  
26 Closing Orders

being made.

HOUSING REPAIRS during year

Informal Action

Unfit or defective houses rendered fit as  
result of informal action 167

In addition 47 pre-war Council houses were re-conditioned and improved up to modern standard, with direct labour by the Surveyor and Architect's Department.

Statutory Action

1) Public Health Acts

Houses in which defects were remedied  
after service of formal notices 2

2) Housing Act

Houses made fit after service of formal  
notices 3  
(Sections 9 - 16 H.A. 1957)

RECONDITIONING OF HOUSES

Housing Act 1949 - Improvement Grant Scheme

Number of applications for Grants received during year - 33  
from Owner/occupiers - 26  
Owners of tenanted houses - 7

Number of applications approved ... .. 32  
refused ... .. 1

Number of houses reconditioned during year with  
Improvement Grants ... .. 41

THE RENT ACT 1957

When the Rent Act came into operation in July 1957 it was anticipated that there would be a considerable number of applications from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair following notices by landlords of increase of rents.

It would appear however that either many tenants accepted the increase without bothering to require repairs, or many landlords agreed to carry out repairs at the tenants request, for the number of applications to the Council for Certificates of Disrepair was much lower than anticipated.

	{ August to December }	
	1957	1958
Number of Applications from Tenants for Certificates of Disrepair	30	36
Number of Undertakings from Landlords to carry out repairs	16	25
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	14	11
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	-	2

### SLUM CLEARANCE

The effect of financial restrictions and the high interest rates prevailing in 1957 and 1958 became evident in the small number of new Council houses built in 1958.

This resulted in the necessary slowing down of the Slum Clearance programme and consequently no Official Representations were made in respect of Clearance Areas during the year.

Good progress was however maintained in dealing with Individual Unfit houses by action under Section 16 Housing Act 1957.

Reports were made during the year in respect of 43 individual unfit houses eventually resulting in 17 Demolition Orders and 26 Closing Orders being made.

During the year 52 unfit houses were demolished, 15 closed and 29 families rehoused.

The present position of the Slum Clearance Programme whereby approximately 350 unfit houses are to be dealt with within a period of 5 to 8 years from 1955 is as follows:-

YEAR	HOUSES REPRESENTED			HOUSES DEMOLISHED		CLOSED	TOTAL
	CLEAR- ANCE AREAS	INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT	TOTAL	CLEAR- ANCE AREAS	INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT	INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT	
1955	24	21	45	0	4	21	25
1956	26	28	54	9	17	19	45
1957	9	25	34	8	17	15	40
1958	0	43	43	29	23	15	67
TOTAL	59	117	176	46	61*	69	177

\* Including 13 houses in respect of which action was commenced prior to 1955.

## REPAIR and RECONDITIONING of HOUSES

Whereas one may be reasonably satisfied with the progress of Slum Clearance, one cannot be so satisfied with the repair and reconditioning of the sub-standard and repairable unfit houses in the District.

In order to obtain increased rents under the Rent Act 1957, landlords of tenanted houses have been compelled to carry out certain repairs, but in very many cases mere repair has not been sufficient to bring the houses up to a condition of being fit in every respect for habitation. A serious defect such as rising dampness is not considered to be an item of disrepair which could be required to be remedied under the provisions of the Rent Act.

Because they are required to bear the whole cost of comprehensive repairs and half the cost of works of improvement, landlords are reluctant to recondition their houses with the aid of Improvement Grants, and it would appear that in the majority of cases it is the owner-occupiers who are taking advantage of the Improvement Grant scheme.

The new proposed scheme, whereby Standard Grants may be made in respect of the provision of certain necessary amenities may meet with some success, but such scheme will not apply to the houses of the type needing repair and reconditioning, and again I feel that it will be the owner-occupier who will benefit principally from the scheme.

In the near future the Council will have to consider the problem of the unfit but reconditionable tenanted houses, and notwithstanding difficulties that will undoubtedly be encountered, employ the statutory provisions of Section 9 Housing Act 1957 to require such houses to be brought up to the modest standard of being fit for habitation.

### 15. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There is one approved caravan site in the District at Littlethorpe, upon which 12 caravans are stationed.

Temporary approval under Planning was given in 1957 but the licence under Section 269 Public Health Act 1936 was not issued until 1959 until all the conditions required by the Council had been complied with.

Annual licences were issued to 36 occupiers to station and use for habitation their caravans on separate individual sites in the District.

### 16. FACTORIES

In addition to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stone Quarrying and Sand Digging, the following industries are established in factories in the District.

Hosiery	Light and General Engineering
Knitwear	Electrical components
Dyeing	Photographic equipment
Boots and Shoes	Wallpaper
Leather products	Sawmilling and Woodworking
Toe-Puffs	Boat building and Joinery
Bedding and Upholstery	Motor Vehicle Repair
Pearl Buttons	Coach building
Cardboard boxes	Concrete and Artificial Stone
Food Manufacture	Products
	Brickmaking

Building operations taking place with the erection of new houses and other premises are also classed as factories to which certain provisions of the Factories Acts apply.

#### Factories Acts 1937 - 1948

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without Mechanical Power	0	0	-	-
Factories with Mechanical Power	118	104	5	-
Other Premises included under Act	16	16	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>

#### Cases in which defects were found

	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecution Cases
			To H.M.I.	From H.M.I.	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	0
b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	0
c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	0
Other offences	1	1	-	-	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

# Outworkers

Section 110, Factories Act, 1937 requires the occupier of every factory to send to the District Council during the months of February and August each year, copies of a list showing all outworkers so employed by him during the preceding six months.

## Outworkers - August Return 1958

Nature of Work	Outworkers employed by firms in District	Outworkers employed by firms outside District
Wearing Apparel		
Hosiery	0	106
Boots and Shoes	4	16
Knitwear	11	4
Gloves	0	12
Clothing	0	7
Total	15	145
Embroidery	0	1
Total	15	146
TOTAL	161	

There were no cases of firms in the District defaulting in sending lists of outworkers to the Council.

## 17. MISCELLANEOUS REGISTERED and OTHER PREMISES in DISTRICT

Offensive Trades	-	None
Knackers Yards	-	"
Common Lodging Houses	-	"
Swimming Pools	-	"
Canal Boats	-	"
Pet Animals Act (Premises)	-	"
Rag Flock and Other Materials Act (Premises)	-	1
Cinemas	-	2

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